FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1840. [NO. 1219.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

For Sale.

A PAIR of Carriage HORSES, young and well broke.
Also, a good Saddle HORSE.
Apply to
JAMES MARTINE.
October 5, 1840. 183w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, a bill will be introduced to alter the act directing the Court of Richmond county to give but Forty Dollars each to the Clerk and Sheriff said County, for their yearly services.
October 21, 1840. 184w
Price adv. $1 50.

Town Lots at Auction.

ON Thursday 27th day October at the Town House, two vacant Lots, corner of Hay and Winslow streets, adjoining the Black Smith Shop and opposite Batchelor's Store. One Lot on Hay street adjoining Black and Fleming on Maiden Lane nearly opposite the Wagon Yard.
By order of Montgomery Lynch.
Terms at Sale.
WILKINGS, *Agt's.*
Oct. 7, 1840. 182w.

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature, for a charter for the Bear Creek Manufacturing Company.
HALL & JOHNSON.
Oct. 7, 1840. 18*tf*.

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books, &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.
E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

Misses JANE & J. B. SIMPSONS
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

SCHOOL will commence on the second Monday (12th) Oct. at Mrs. Brown's (known as the old Court house) Gillespie Street.
Mrs. Brown (with whom the teachers will reside) will accommodate young ladies with comfortable board at ten dollars per month.

FOR SALE.

A TEAM OF MULES.
Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
October 6, 1840. 183tf.

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for N. groes.
50 Casks Lime.
JOHN BUSKE & SON.
Oct. 6, 1840. 18*3f*.

10 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES, just received and for sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Oct. 17, 1840. 163w

Received per Cotton Plant Lighter,

50 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River, 17 bags do. do.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST,
Opposite Lafayette Hotel.
October 5, 1840.

STOVES AND STOVE PIPE.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of STOVES and STOVE PIPE, consisting of Parlor, Boiling, and Baking. Also, Franklin six plate and Box Stoves, suitable for Churches, Ware houses, counting rooms, &c. which he offers at a very low. Also, a large assortment of Japanned and PLAIN Tin Ware, and Housekeeping Goods, at wholesale and retail.
JAMES MARTINE.
October 5, 1840. 183w

"The Crisis of the Country,

BY JUNIUS."

A MOST excellent political Tract for circulation. For sale at the publisher's prices, at the Book Store. Clubs can be furnished at $3 per 100, or $20 per 1000.
Sept. 23, 1840.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY,

(AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT,)
PERSON STREET,

HAS received his Fall Supply (119 Packages) of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. &c., consisting of—

Mens' Calf, Seal and Kip BOOTS,
" Black and colored Gaiter ditto,
" Calf and Kip Shoes and Shoetees,
" Morocco, Calf and Seal Pumps,
" Seal and Goat Slippers,
" India Rubber Shoes,
" Kip and coarse Brogans, (black and Russet.)
Ladies' French Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
" Calf, Seal and Prunella ditto, ditto,
" Kid, Morocco and Prunella Slippers,
" Colored Morocco ditto,
" Calf, Kid and Morocco Boots,
" Prunella and Gaiter ditto,
" India Rubber Shoes, (lined and furred.)
Calf, Seal and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
Kid and Morocco Slippers, (col'd & black.)
Pegged and sewed Calf Shoes and Brogans,
" Kip and coarse Brogans,
An assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
An assortment of Women's Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

The entire Stock was bought direct from the manufacturers or at auction, and will be sold low for cash, the package, dozen, or at retail.

—ON HAND—
Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c. &c.
October 15, 1840. 15-6w.

School for Young Ladies.

MISSES JANE and JESSIE B. SIMPSON will open a School for Young Ladies, in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in October.
Terms per session, consisting of twenty-two weeks:

Elementary department,	$8 00
First Class,	16 00
French Language,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Contingent expenses,	50

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Notice to the Public.

THE citizens of Montgomery county, North Carolina, will petition the next General Assembly, to be held in the City of Raleigh, for said State, for a division of said county by the Yadkin and Pedee River, to commence at the Anson and Richmond line, and to be divided by the winding course of said River to the Rowan and Davidson line, so as to compose a new county on the North West side of said River, to be called Marion, or Stanly, or any name that will be popular.
September 22, 1840. 17-6wpd

Lands for sale,

(BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.)

I WILL expose to sale, at the Court House door of Cumberland county, on Monday the 23d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M., a LOT on Robeson street, town of Fayetteville, 82 feet 6 inches front. Also, another Lot joining the same, on the East side of Robeson street.
TERMS.—A credit of *three* and *six* months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. c. c. of Cumberland county.*
Sept. 21, 1840. 168

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

George McBryde and others, vs. John McBryde and others.

PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES.

THE Petition states that Duncan McBryde died intestate, leaving six Slaves and eleven Children, his heirs and distributees; that the other personals have been nearly exhausted in the payment of debts; that the defendants John McBryde, Duncan McBryde, William McBryde, Bryant Taylor and wife Mary, David B. Caugh ll and wife Geneet, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer five weeks, for said Defendants to appear at next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and make defence, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1840, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.
[16] SHD. HOWELL, *Clk. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

Lucillia McLean, Admr'x, &c. vs. Murdoch McLeod and others, heirs and heiresses of Daniel McLeod, deceased.

PETITION TO SUBJECT REAL ESTATE TO PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

THE Petitioner states, that he obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel McLeod, deceased; that the personal estate is exhausted, and the debts against the same not satisfied; that he has a claim of three hundred and thirty dollars against the estate, secured by bond, and prays to have the real estate subjected to the payment thereof; that the defendants Margaret McLeod, Neill McLeod, Catharine Ann McLeod, Margaret Jane McLeod, Norman and Arch'd McLeod, who are the offspring of John McLeod, dec'd, and Neill McLeod, dec'd, brothers of intestate, live beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer five weeks, for said Defendants to appear at next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and make defence, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1840, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.
[16] SHD. HOWELL, *Clk. C. C.*

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.
[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by
E. J. HALE.

FEMALE SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.
Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.
The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8 per Session.
First Class,	16 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 " "
Music on Guitar,	25 " "
Fancy work,	3 " "
Use of Piano for practising,	2 " "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

For Sale,

PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS,

PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf

☞ The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of eggs imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dyspeptic* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, butters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, worm seed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often most really injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the convivialities of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine*.—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.
[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

VAN BUREN'S FOREBODINGS.

AIR—"*Oft in the Stilly Night.*"

Oft in the dead of night
Strange visions now steal o'er me;
And many a mournful sight
Comes in array before me.
Scenes of next Spring, doth Fancy bring,
To trouble and confound me;
Hope lends no ray to scare away
The fears that cluster round me.
Thus in the dead of night, &c.

When I consider how
The hopes I've fondly cherished,
Are doomed to vanish now,
And how my power has perished;
I feel like one whose course is run—
And who next March must render
Both power and throne to Harrison,
His country's brave defender.
Thus in the dead of night, &c.

General Harrison's late Tour.—We learn that General Harrison returned to this city on Thursday, having travelled in the stage from Columbus in 24 consecutive hours; an act of bodily activity which would be regarded as a feat by the boys of the present day. He passed from Chillicothe in the afternoon of the 18th to Lancaster; thence 38 miles on the next morning to Somerset and spoke 3 hours; and back again to Lancaster, where he rested on the Sabbath. On Monday he proceeded to Circleville, and after night addressed the people. He set out on Tuesday for Columbus, and thence to this city. Our whig friends may judge of the effect of his speeches and his vigorous appearance from the following remark to be found in the "Ohio Statesman" of the 22d, shewing how the "galled jade winces":—"If General Harrison's friends had one particle of common sense *they would take him home and keep him there.*" Good!—the other day he was General *Mum*—now he speaks too much. "Take him home" says Medary, who feels him charging along the whole line as he charged at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the Thames.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

A person speaking to a very deaf man, and getting angry at not catching his meaning, said—"Why, it is as plain as A B C." "Ay, sir, but I am D E F."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I had heard the case of Cadet Drake spoken of repeatedly, and in the Intelligencer of Monday, 28th September, I saw the following article:

"The Louisville City Gazette cites a case, said to have occurred early in the last Administration, in which the sentence by a Court Martial of dismission of a Cadet at the Military Academy was reversed, and the Officers composing the Court rebuked, because of the admission of evidence upon the trial showing what a negro had said in the case. The Secretary of War, (Mr. Eaton,) it is said, reversed the opinion of the Court, and rebuked the officers composing it, for dismissing a young officer upon hearsay testimony, and *that the testimony of a negro!* He said, if the negro had been there *in person*, he could not have testified against Cadet Drake, and much less, therefore, could his statement be received second-handed.' The Editor of the Gazette calls upon us (the Editors of the National Intelligencer) to procure the Opinion in this case, and publish it.

"With this request we should have pleasure in complying, if the Opinion were within our reach. But it is not. We have *heard* of the case before, and what we heard of it corresponds substantially with the above statement."

On Tuesday, I called at the War Department, and, the Secretary being absent, the chief clerk declined showing me the papers in Mr. Drake's case, without permission from the Secretary of War. On Wednesday, Mr. Merrick, of the United States Senate, accompanied me to the War Department, and the result of our interview with the Secretary of War will appear from the following statement, prepared soon after:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1840.

We went this morning together to the War Department, and waited on the Secretary of War, and requested him to let us see the papers in the case of Mr. Drake, which Mr. Stanly had asked for yesterday, when the chief clerk declined exhibiting them without permission from the Secretary.

The Secretary of War (Mr. Poinsett) replied that he could not gratify us; it was against a rule of the Department to show such papers, or to give copies, unless the person interested desired to have them, or unless either House of Congress or one of its committees desired copies. The Secretary remarked that great injustice might be done if this rule was not adopted; that the characters of innocent persons might suffer by allowing extracts to be taken from papers of Courts Martial. The Secretary was then told that, for our present purpose, we waived the demand to inspect the proceedings of the Court; that neither of us desired to know any thing relating to the charges against Mr. Drake; we only desired to see what was done by the then Secretary of War, (Major Eaton,) as we understood, relative to the legality of some of the testimony taken upon that trial. Mr. Poinsett replied, he could not allow us to see this.

The Secretary was then asked if he felt at liberty to state whether the evidence of a negro, hearsay or otherwise, was not taken in the case of Mr. Drake, and whether the Secretary of War at that time had not reversed the proceedings on account of said negro testimony. The Secretary (Mr. Poinsett) replied, he could not answer that question, because he might as well exhibit the papers as state their contents.

We then said, we hold it to be the undoubted right of the People, or at least of their Representatives, to inspect the public proceedings of their functionaries, and we therefore demand to see the opinion of the Secretary of War in this case.

The Secretary repeated that he could not comply with this demand.

This is the substance of what passed during the interview.

WM. D. MERRICK, of Maryland.
EDWARD STANLY, of N. Carolina.

I will not at present discuss the propriety of the rule adopted by the Secretary of War, and whether the information sought by Mr. Merrick and myself could not have been given without violating the rule. It will be observed there was no information desired as to the charges against Cadet Drake: the simple inquiry was, was not negro testimony admitted; was not the case reversed, because something a negro had said was given in evidence? Admitting Mr. Poinsett to be right in refusing to give information of the proceedings which have taken place of a public character—admitting, for the sake of argument, he has the right to exclude the Representatives of the People from having access to the records of his Department, surely no one will say Mr. Poinsett could with propriety allow others to see or know of such matters.

I hope the People will contrast the account of the interview between Mr. Poinsett and Mr. Merrick and myself with the following article from the Globe. "Look on that picture and on this."

FROM THE GLOBE OF FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 28, 1840.

A New Tack.—We have received several letters of the following tenor, viz.

Extract from a letter dated

CUMBERLAND, (MD.) AUG. 15, 1840.

The Whig party in Allegany county, Maryland, and Hampshire county, Virginia, are making a good deal of fuss about the Hooe case. As for my part, I believe the President, acted perfectly right. I am a slaveholder myself, and as much opposed to negro testimony against whites as any man on earth, and the law ought to be repealed; but it was stated to me yesterday by a Whig that, during General Jackson's administration, there was a charge brought against one of the Cadets at West Point, and the Court Martial found him guilty upon negro testimony; the matter was stated to General Jackson, who immediately examined into the matter, and reinstated the Cadet and gave the Court a severe reprimand. This information, too, was told to this Whig by a young man by the name of Lynn, who was a Cadet at the time. I do not believe one word of it. My object in writing to you is to know the facts. I would wish you to give me a correct statement of it. In the Hooe case, he was not found guilty on negro testimony.

On application to the War Department, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any case which could be made to give color to such a statement, we have received from the Secretary the following letter, viz.

WAR DEPARTMENT, AUG. 22, 1840.

Sir: I herewith return to you the letter of Mr. ——, which accompanied your note of the 19th inst.

The statement made to that gentleman, *as given in his letter*, is not correct. The case referred to was that of Cadet Drake, with which there appears to have been no *direct* interference on the part of the then President, General Jackson.

There was no negro witness who testified before the Court; one was sought for as a witness, but could not be found. The decision of the Court was set aside by the Secretary of War, and, to use his own words, because "the party was convicted upon hearsay testimony." Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Honest Whigery, what is to be thy next resort!

[I have *italicised* a few words in Mr. Poinsett's letter to the Editors of the Globe.]

He can give the Editors of the Globe a statement from the case, a part of the "words" used by the Secretary, and yet *the rules of his Department* prevent his giving us probably the next ten or twelve words to those he gives the Globe!

He does not deny that General Jackson *interfered*, and reinstated the Cadet, because negro testimony had been resorted to on his trial. Not at all. But, says Mr. Poinsett, there was no "*direct* interference" on the part of General Jackson. That means, probably, that General Jackson did not write with his own hand that Cadet Drake must be reinstated on account of the negro testimony; but did he not interfere *indirectly?* Does not Mr. Eaton, the Secretary of War in 1830, refer to the opinion of the President? Was not something that a negro had said given in evidence on the trial of Cadet Drake? And was not that, in General Jackson's opinion, and in the opinion of Major Eaton, unlawful and improper? It seems a negro witness "was sought for"—were not the declarations of the "sought for" negro given in evidence? Did not General Jackson and Major Eaton, who were men of "Southern principles," object to the use of such testimony? And could not Mr. Poinsett answer such questions with as much propriety as he could answer the "application" of the Globe?

These questions I leave for our patriotic People to answer; that People must soon decide whether they will consent that the records of the country should be kept to be used for the purposes of a party, while those who do not support the Administration are prohibited from seeing them.

From the refusal of the Secretary of War—unprecedented, as far as I know—to exhibit the action of General Jackson, or his Secretary of War, Major Eaton, on this case, to two Representatives of the People of the *Southern States*, after having given a statement touching the same (and that garbled, as I believe) to the Editors of the Globe newspaper, as well as from the evidence derived *from several respectable individuals*, I feel fully warranted in charging that, in the case of Cadet Drake, negro testimony was admitted, or the "*hearsay*" of a negro, and that the Secretary of War, Major Eaton, interfered because negro testimony, hearsay or otherwise, had been admitted.

That information may be given to those who have desired it, I request you to publish this communication.

Very respectfully, yours,
EDW. STANLY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CASE OF CADET DRAKE.

Our paper of Saturday last contained a statement of Mr. Senator Merrick, of Maryland, and Mr. Stanly, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of North Carolina, detailing the circumstances of their application to the Secretary of War for permission to inspect the papers in the case of Cadet Drake. The application was refused on the ground of a rule, which Mr. Stanly gives conclusive proof that the Secretary of War had not considered binding when the Editors of the Globe called on him to break it. It was only the other day that we heard of the refusal by the Secretary of State to certify to the official character of a judicial officer, whose commission was recorded in his Department, and of his ultimately consenting only on conditions which in one or more similar cases he had not exacted.

The subjoined correspondence shows that a sentence of a court-martial was reversed by a former Secretary of War, and that one of the grounds of reversal was that the court had admitted negro testimony. It is remarkable that the Administration has not yet produced a single case to prove the alleged usage in military trials, in slaveholding States, to receive negro testimony, and that the usage, so far as developed, is the other way.

WASHINGTON, October 4, 1840.

Gentlemen: I send you the enclosed correspondence between General Eaton and myself, to be used as you please.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. DOWNING.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1840.

Dear Sir: In a conversation with you a few days since, you stated that you had disapproved the decision of a court-martial in the case of Cadet Crittenden on two grounds—

1. That negro testimony could in no case be admitted.

2. That still less could it be admitted at second-hand or as hearsay.

I see by the letter of Mr. Poinsett, published in the Globe of Friday, 28th of August, that there was a case of Mr. Drake, where the decision of a court-martial was set aside, because the Secretary of War, in his own language, declared that hearsay evidence could not be admitted. Is this the case of which you spoke, and do you remember the case of Mr. Drake?

Will you, my dear sir, be good enough to state in writing the case, as you remember it, of which we were speaking, and the true grounds of your decision? Your friend,
C. DOWNING.

Gen. J. H. EATON.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1840.

Dear Sir: I reply to you hastily. The case to which you refer I well recollect; and the following are the circumstances:

Some person, Mr. Drake perhaps, was brought before a court-martial at West Point, of which Major Hitchcock was judge advocate. The record showed that some free negro had been treated ill; sensible of the practised error, the negro may have been hired to depart. He was absent at the trial, when the court determined that his statement, made at the time, should be received as evidence; and it was received—the party was dismissed, and Mr. Crittenden's son from Kentucky was also dismissed for contumacy, because he would not reveal the confidential conversations of his room-mate.

I reversed the decision of the court on the ground, 1st, that negro testimony could not be received, and more especially in the case before me for consideration, where it was mere hearsay testimony. Mr. Crittenden I also reinstated, because I held his conduct, in not revealing the secrets of his associates at the college, highly commendable and proper, and so declared in my reversal of the proceedings.

If you have any object for making of me this inquiry, I beg you to ask the Secretary of War for a copy of my decision. He can have no objection to afford it, and I am quite confident it will sustain what I state to you. Your friend,
J. H. EATON.

Negro Testimony before Courts-Martial.—The following correspondence presents the testimony of General Call, on the subject of the pretended usage in the military courts of the United States to receive negro testimony:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY-SIX,
WASHINGTON, October 5, 1840.

Dear Sir: It has been stated that you were, several years ago, a member of a court-martial to which the Judge Advocate offered a negro witness; that you objected to the examination of the witness; and that the court refused to permit him to be sworn.

I am directed by the committee to ask you whether or not the statement referred to is correct; to request that you would furnish us with the particulars of the case; and, further, that you would have the goodness to say whether or not, in the course of your military life, you have known of any trial before a court-martial, sitting in a slaveholding State, in which negro testimony was received against white men. If there be such a case, was the witness objected to on the trial by the accused, by a member of the court, or by any body else?

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,
P. R. FENDALL,
Chairman Exec. Com.

General R. K. CALL, *Washington.*

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1840.

Dear Sir: In reply to your note of this morning, I have to state that, soon after the seige of New Orleans, a court-martial was held in the city of New Orleans, of which Major H. D. Pier, of the 44th United States infantry, was President, and that a person of color was introduced as a witness, in behalf of one of the prisoners. To the best of my recollection and belief, the examination of this witness was objected to by Major William O. Butler, a member of the court, and now a member of Congress from the State of Kentucky. The objection was sustained by the court, and the witness rejected. I remember no case, in the course of my military services, which embraced many years of my life, in which any person of color was permitted to give evidence before a court-martial, against any white man, officer or soldier, in the service of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. K. CALL.

Mr. P. R. FENDALL,
Chairman Executive Committee, &c.

ANECDOTE OF GEN HARRISON.

Correspondence of the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 7th, 1840.

Sir—Among the many pleasing anecdotes of Gen. Harrison, there is one which I heard from a gentleman now living at Malden, and who was (during the late war) commander of His Majesty's flotilla on the Upper Lakes.

Said he "I was up the Thames with my flotilla, near the place where the battle was fought between Harrison and Proctor, and my orders were that in case we suffered a defeat, to set fire to my flotilla and make my escape. On learning the fate of Proctor, and seeing the approach of the Kentuckians by the gleaming of their swords through the woods, I forthwith obeyed my orders and fled, but not without having one horse shot from under me while retreating. My family at that period were within the vicinity of the battle ground, and I was obliged to leave them to the mercy of the American Army. While absent from them, I had some fearful forebodings as to their fate. I had no opportunity of ascertaining what had become of them, and I passed many a sleepless night in painful anxiety. But judge how pleasing were my sensations, when I learned of my wife and daughter, that, instead of their having been barbarously treated they were kindly protected by the open hearted and victorious Gen. Harrison.—"For," said my wife, (in relating the story,) "soon after the army had encamped for the night, near by our dwelling, two young officers came and demanded our lodging for their commander.

"We therefore, with all possible haste prepared to leave, and lodge, we knew not where. But while preparing to go, the Gen. came and asked, 'What women are these?' and were are they going?' We replied that we belonged to the British Army, and had been told that we must give up our lodgings to the Gen. He returned answer, that he came not here to turn Ladies out of doors. 'For,' said he, 'I would rather encamp under an oak bush than do it. Give yourselves no uneasiness Ladies, but remain where you are, and I will station a guard at your door to see that no injury befall your person or your property."

Hear now the remarks of the British officer in his own words. "I have served my King and country forty years! I fought by the side of Nelson, and was in a number of engagements with him. I have seven wounds in my body! I fought at the battles of River Raisin and Fort Meigs. I am the man who commanded the cannon that shot down the flag of defiance, that Harrison raised over Fort Meigs after the parley. Tell the General, if you ever see him, that he played us a yankee trick in getting a parley until he could obtain a reinforcement. But I don't blame him for that, although it occasioned so much trouble and loss of lives, and we were put to the right about, and were obliged to retreat as fast as possible.

"And now as to Harrison, I will say, that in all my experience in warfare, I have never known a more brave and generous officer. He is a soldier and a gentleman. While he was in Canada, I have never heard of an instance where any of the unprotected inhabitants ever received an insult or an injury from himself or his soldiers. Tell him that if he ever comes into this part of the country, I wish to see him; I wish, if possible, to show him in person, my gratitude for the kind protection he gave my family in the last war."

C. J. R.

"Open lock when two knock."—The way that public money is kept in the Kingdom of Bavaria is this:—they have two comptrollers, both accountable, and both have keys for the same chest, so that one can't open it without the other.

FROM THE RALFIGH REGISTER.

GREAT WHIG CONVENTION!!!

On the morning of the 5th inst. our City presented one of the most animating, heart-stirring scenes, that it has ever fallen to our lot to witness. The People poured in at every quarter, to join heart and soul in the celebration of the Anniversary of that great Victory which added so much lustre to the American Arms, and to do honor to him who, more than any other man, is entitled to rank next to the immortal Washington. At the appointed hour for the formation of the procession, the Delegates assembled at the Episcopal School Grove. Language is inadequate to describe the splendour of the scene which succeeded. THE PEOPLE, every one seemed to feel, were gathering in their might. None were present that did not feel that great indeed must be the oppression and misrule which could call forth such an immense concourse—so determined, so firm, so resolute. The Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artist, the professional man, the Divine, and, more striking than all, the gallant Tar, had each left his vocation, to join in the noble, the invincible determination to rescue the Country from the band of Peculators and Tyrants who, for years, have been preying upon the very vitals of the Constitution. When the Procession commenced moving, every door and window and portico was crowded with THE FAIR from every section of the State, who welcomed by every demonstration of approbation, those who had come together to pledge their resolution, to preserve and transmit untarnished to posterity, those Institutions which were gained by the blood, and transmitted to us by the wisdom of our Fathers. It was a glorious day for the Old North State. It would have been difficult to estimate the number of freemen who assembled on the occasion. A gentleman from New York, however, who has been accustomed to witness large assemblages of the People, pronounced that there were not less than 15,000; but more probably 20,000. Many —*very many* who came to honor the day, did not join the Procession, THIS we can say, that there was no Whig present who did not resolve to redouble his energies in the contest which is ahead, and which must determine the great question whether we are to live SLAVES or FREEMEN. We say then, to every Whig who was here; yea, to every Whig, wheresoever he may be found,

> Snatch from the ashes of your sires
> The embers of their former fires;
> And he who in the strife expires,
> Will add to their's a name of fear;
> Which tyranny will quake to hear;
> And leave his sons, a hope, a fame,
> THEY too had rather DIE than *shame*.

The Procession was formed at 10 o'clock, in front of the Whig Encampment, in the following order, from whence they moved through the streets designated to the Capitol Square:—

MUSIC.

Carriages containing Revolutionary Soldiers.

One of the Revolutionary Soldiers marched on foot in front of the procession, with a flag which was borne in the battle of Guilford Court House. It was a relict which added much to the spirit of the occasion.

WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Delegation from Virginia, with a Banner bearing the following inscription—"Harrison and Tyler—Virginia will honour her own sons." And, on the reverse—"The descendants of Revolutionary Sires acknowledge no dictation."

LOUISIANA.

This State was also represented, and the Delegates had appropriate Badges, but no Banner.

Then came the Delegates from our own State, arranged in the order of the Congressional Districts, as follows:

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

This County had a most respectable Delegation as to numbers. Her Banners were most beautiful. On one was inscribed "Old Northampton erect—The Ladies of Northampton to the Whig Delegation—One fire more, and the day is ours." One the reverse, was the American Eagle, and a barrel of hard Cider, with the following colloquy—Van Buren to Amos Kendall—"I say, stop that barrel." Amos—"Matty, Matty, the critter can't be stopped." On their second banner was the Flag of our Country, with the watchword—"Harrison and Tyler."

MARTIN.

Next came Martin, her Banner representing the Stars and Stripes, with the inscription—"Faithful few among many false."

PITT.

Pitt had on her Banner—Whig in 1774 and Whig in 1840—Harrison and Tyler. On the reverse—"Pettigrew cleared the way, Stanly keeps it open—On Stanly, on!" There were besides six circles, representing the Counties of the District, in which the political complexion of each was admirably pourtrayed. While Edgecombe presented a barren waste, Tyrrell, Pitt, Hyde, Washington and Beaufort were covered with the greenest verdure.

BEAUFORT.

This County was most respectably represented as to numbers. On her Banner was inscribed—"Old Beaufort is here—Harrison and Tyler." The Delegation wore a beautiful Badge, with the words on it—"Stanly's Home."

CRAVEN.

Old Craven came in her strength, with Banners and devices of the most attractive character. She had a beautiful Ship, the Constitution, full rigged and manned. The Banners, most splendid—One containing the words—"Liberty and our native soil" —the other representing the Town of Newbern, in all its glory. Before leaving us, the Ship was presented to the enthusiastic and spirited Delegation from Rowan; who, in return, gave their Canoe to their brethren of the East; and both were borne through our Streets in triumph to their respective destinations.

NEW HANOVER.

The glorious few of this County were here almost to a man. First came the Ship LIBERTY, rigged and mounted with a fine Band of Music. She had Banners and devices in abundance. On one was the inscription—"Flood Tide." On another, "New Hanover going to Wake." On the main Banner, which was a splendid one, worked by the Ladies of Wilmington, was inscribed "New Hanover, determined to conquer—the People's choice, Wm. H. Harrison." On the reverse, "Whig—the war cry in 1776—the watchword of 1840 —a word dear to Freemen, and terrible to Tyrants only." On another was inscribed —"The Rail Roads of North Carolina—No Sub-Treasury, no reduction of wages."—There was also a Transparency representing a "Whig gun," in the act of going off, with the title—"Amos Kendall's Baby-waker."

The beautiful Ship, brought by this Delegation, was committed in trust to our Central Committee, to be presented by them according to the tenor of the subjoined Resolution adopted by the New Hanover Delegation:

Resolved, That the Ship "Liberty" be deposited with the Whig Central Committee of the State of North Carolina, to be by them presented to the Whigs of such County (represented in this Convention) in the State as shall give the largest *increased* Whig vote over its vote for Governor at August last, at the ensuing election for President and Vice President, reference being had to the relative strength of the different Counties in the State.

This beautiful Ship is in safe hands, and we hope, before delivering it up, to gratify many with a sight of it. The Moslem hangs out the sacred Banner of the Prophet, when the Religion taught by that Prophet is in danger. Whenever this Ship is exhibited, it will stir up our soldiers of "Liberty" to the rescue; and he must be dead to all the nobler emotions of our nature, who does not feel the glow of patriotism thrill within his veins when he sees her sails and nicely tapered spars.

BLADEN.

We were proud to see this County so numerously represented; and like good Soldiers, they were the *first* in the field, and amongst the last out. On their Banner was inscribed—"Union, for the sake of the Union—the Whigs of Bladen—Harrison and Tyler, Liberty and Union."

BRUNSWICK.

This little body with a great soul was respectably represented. She bore on her Banner these words—"Brunswick always right." On another was laid down the Counties representing the fifth Congressional District, with an Eagle, &c. The spectator could tell in a moment the political character of these Counties by the light and shade of coloring. New Hanover, for instance, was painted as black as the Ace of Spades, and we thought might have had with propriety the same inscription that is said to have been placed over Dante's Hell —"Hope never enters here."

FRANKLIN.

This County, in proportion to the number of its Whig Voters, was more numerously represented than any other. Out of 380 voters, more than 300 were present.—They had in the Procession a Log Cabin, so profusely decorated with emblems and insignia, as to attract universal attention. We think that Franklin, with proper efforts, may obtain the Prize Ship from the Central Committee.

GRANVILLE.

Came next to Franklin, headed by two Log Cabins, one belonging to Col. William Robards, and the other to Messrs. Lemay & Hill. The first was drawn by four greys, each of which were decorated with beautiful satin Banners worked by the hands of a fair Lady in Oxford. On No. 1 was worked—"Down with Van Buren!" On No. 2, "W. H. H. the Hero of the Thames, 5th October, 1813." On No. 3, "Harrison and Tyler." On No. 4, "Whigs of '76 and '40—O. K." Behind this Cabin was a Red Fox caged. The other Cabin had a white silk Banner, beautifully worked by a Lady. Then came the large delegation, at least 800 in number, with a white silk banner trimmed with blue, bearing the words —"In our right is our might." There was also another beautifully worked Banner, with the motto—"Granville—we come," presented by a Virginia lady.

WARREN.

The Spartan Band were here, with their elegant Banner, on one side of which was a Tobacco Plant, with the inscription—"Warren—few but determined." Reverse side, an Eagle, bearing in his beak the motto—

> "We know our rights,
> "And knowing dare maintain them."

ANSON.

From this thorough Whig County, but few Delegates were in attendance. They bore on their Badge these words—"The 1100 Whigs of Anson."

CUMBERLAND.

We were delighted to see so imposing an array from Cumberland. She is the only county in the District which sends Van Buren Representatives to the Legislature, but such is the energy of her sons, that she will not long form this exception. First came her noble Cabin, with the inscription on the door—"To rent after the 4th of March, 1841"—a Marten Box, labelled "O. K."—Off to Kinde hook. Their beautiful Banner had the motto, "Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures." Reverse, "No reduction of wages; the laborer is worthy of his hire." "Cumberland Association of 1775; Tippecanoe Club, 1840; advocating the same principles." Another Banner was inscribed on one side, "Charge Chester, Charge!" and on the other side, "Cumberland County, 621 Whigs." The Log Cabin was presented to the Tippecanoe Club of this City, and is now in their possession.

MOORE.

After Cumberland, came "the men of Moore," one hundred strong, bearing a white Satin Banner, bordered with blue. On one side was an evergreen Pine, six feet high, with this inscription:

> Hail to the Chief, who in triumph advances,
> Honour'd and blest be the evergreen Pine;
> Long may the Tree on this Banner that glances,
> Flourish—the shelter and grace of our line.

At the foot of the Tree were fallen Pine burrs, intended to represent fallen Van Burenism. On the reverse side were these words (taken from the Register that announced the unexpected Whig triumph in Moore, last August)—"Gallant little Moore! Redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled." To one corner of the Banner was attached a streamer, bearing on one side—"The Men of Moore O. K."—and on the other—"The Campbells are coming." Just before the Election, a Van Buren paper, in reference to Moore, in the ecstacy of anticipated victory, used the expression—"The Campbells are coming. They were *here* at the Convention.

WAKE.

The number in attendance from this County was very great. At the head of the Delegation was the Tippecanoe Club of this City, with their magnificent Banner, just presented by the Ladies of Raleigh. Next followed Crab Tree District Club in a large body, with a flag bearing the words—"All ready"—and they will prove themselves so in November. Then came the good Whigs of Barton's Creek District with their Flag, and then the other citizens of the County.

PERSON.

The delegation from this County, though small, manifest much zeal in the cause of Reform. On their Banner was inscribed—"Under the flag of our country we come to the rescue."

CABARRUS.

We were glad to welcome a Delegation from this distant County. On their Banner was inscribed—"Cabarrus—Whig 1776 —Whig 1840—We are ready."

MECKLENBURG.

This County, which Cornwallis denounced in the Revolution as the most rebellious in America, was also well represented. Her Banner bore a Hornet's nest, with the words —"Old Mecklenburg, we are here."

ORANGE.

Old Republican Orange mustered here in great strength. The undegenerate sons of those noble sires who "raised the rude standard of rebellion at Allemance, and poured out their life's blood at Germantown," came up in great numbers and with unexampled alacrity, to the rescue of the Country and the Constitution. About 1200 of her hard-handed and honest-hearted citizens were in attendance. They had not less than 100 wagons upon the ground—a Log Cabin and its various accompaniments. Their Banners were very beautiful, and the inscriptions and devices which they bore were peculiarly original and eloquent. On one Banner—"Old Orange forever," on the reverse, the figure of a Fox bearing Martin's countenance with that "everlasting smirk"—his tail upon the banner-staff, with the inscription "we've *tailed* him.' Better than "good!" There was another banner with the following devices and inscriptions: Devices—A splendid eagle—cotton bale, cider barrel, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. Inscription —"Orange—true to Whig principles as when her sons raised the rude standard of rebellion at Allemance, and poured out their life's blood at Germantown. Regulators in 1770--Rebels in 1776--Reformers in 1840." On the reverse, "A good currency—it is not "too much to expect from Government." The name of MANGUM was inscribed on this Banner.

ROWAN.

This mother of counties was here in strong force, and being about the first on the ground, her Delegation attracted much attention. Her main Banner was a most exquisite affair, and bore the inscription—"Thy daughters cheer thee onward." An Indian Canoe, 36 feet long, with persons to manage it, arrayed in the savage costume, attracted much attention. It bore on one side this inscription, "1840—our motto is victory! We won't give up the ship." On the other side of the Canoe, "Old Tip—the life-boat of our country." The Canoe sustained a banner bearing various excellent mottos, as "Old Rowan, her sons are here —William Henry Harrison, the People's choice and nation's pride—The ballot-box is our choice," &c. There was a Coop also, with a pert, clever looking cock therein; and on the Coop were the words, "Tell Chapman to crow—Crow Chapman! Crow!!" —a most capital hit.

CHATHAM.

Old Chatham poured in her Delegates upon us by hundreds, as she will her votes in November. A very pretty Log Cabin accompanied this Delegation, and her Banner, which was worked by the Ladies of Pittsborough, attracted much notice. It bore on one side—"America must be free," with an Eagle, and below, "Chatham." On the reverse, "Harrison and Tyler"—Morehead's majority 8,788—Once more to the rescue."

BERTIE.

This gallant County was well represented. Her Banner bore the inscription, "Better late than never."

JOHNSTON.

Johnston sent a large and respectable Delegation. Her Banner was very handsome, and the figures and mottos upon it evinced the correctness and elegance of the taste which selected them. It was headed "Old Johnston." Then came the figures of a Log Cabin; Pine Forests boxed for turpentine; an Apple Orchard, with a Cider Press. On the reverse, a Log Cabin, and Gen. Harrison conducting to it a maimed old soldier. Inscription, "Johnston to the rescue! The poor man's friend; the People's choice. In 1832, for Clay 6 votes; in 1840, for Morehead 570 votes—Whig gain, 564.

IREDELL.

This County had a very small representation, but her Delegation entered into the spirit of the occasion with as much zeal as those who had their hundreds here. She had an appropriate Banner: "Iredell—(Likeness of Gen. Harrison—Whig in '76—Whig majority in 1840, 1325."

It is impossible amid the confusion and excitement of such a scene, to copy accurately the various Banners and devices. No doubt we have omitted many in the foregoing account, and failed to do justice to others. But we have done our best, and can only promise to supply such additional information as may be communicated to us. There were a large number of Counties, we know, the Delegates from which arrived too late to procure any other device than a Badge. We recollect Carteret, Pasquotank, Hertford, Rockingham, Duplin, Edgecombe, Guilford, Halifax, Hyde, Randolph, Stokes, Surry and Washington; and there may have been others.

On reaching the Capitol Square, Mr. Badger welcomed the assembled thousands in his own matchless style, in a speech which, coming from the heart, must, we think, have reached the heart of every hearer. On concluding, he submitted a motion that the Convention do now organize, which being assented to, he proposed as President thereof John Owen, of Bladen—a nomination which was ratified by acclamation. On being conducted to the Chair, Gov. Owen addressed the Convention as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

It is with no ordinary emotions that I rise to tender you the homage of a grateful heart, for this distinguished evidence of your favor. To be called on to preside over the deliberations of a respectable portion of my Fellow-Citizens upon any occasion which they may deem of sufficient importance to justify their assembling together, is an honor which, when conferred on me, I have ever felt, and I have never failed to acknowledge in such terms as my heart and my understanding have suggested. But, my fellow-citizens, this is the first out-pouring of the people, the first pilgrimage of the Freemen of North Carolina to their Capital, as worshippers at the Temple of Liberty, and he who has so far won your favorable consideration as to be called on to preside at such a meeting, is more truly honored than he who has inherited a diadem.

My Fellow-Citizens, why this agitation of the public mind—why this mighty movement of the American People which is witnessed from one extremity of our beloved Country to the other? Nothing short of a most thorough conviction of the necessity of a revolution in public opinion could produce it;—nothing but a determination to eternalize the principles of Civil Liberty, handed down to us as the prize of revolutionary toil and blood, could justify it.

But, Fellow-Citizens, it is not my purpose as it is not my *duty* to enter into the discussion of the causes which have brought together this immense concourse of Freemen—that duty, no, that *privilege* will devolve on some of you—suffice it for me to say, that, our assembling together is one of the inestimable rights secured to us by the charter of our Liberties; and who shall object to it? Is it an operation by which the rights of any citizen of the State is invaded? No—and if it lead to the re-establishment of those constitutional rights and privileges upon which all our former prosperity has been based, it will also be the means of removing that dissatisfaction which now covers the land, and which, wherever it occurs, has, with much force and truth, been called the expenditure of Government; and truly, my Fellow-Citizens, that is the heaviest expenditure of any Government, which robs it of the affections of its people. Talk not to me, my countrymen, of the millions that have been squandered by the prodigacy of the present Administration, only as it leads to the breaking down of the principles of the Constitution, and the establishment upon its ruins of despotism. He who steals our money steals trash, when compared with the principles of liberty, which are our birthright; and here let me say, once and forever, call me by whatever name, Republican or Federalist, Democrat or Demagogue, deprive me of the Constitution, and the principles of that sacred instrument as understood and practiced upon by the Father of his country, and the Government to me is not worth its preservation.

Fellow-citizens, we have had our lot cast at a period in the political history of our country, when questions involving the rights and privileges of the general government under the Constitution of the United States had arisen more frequently than at any former period, and were discussed with unprecedented freedom and ability; and if we had to lament that under different constructions of the same instrument, some of the angry passions of our nature may have been warmed into undue exercise, we had also abundant cause of gratitude that we were in the enjoyment of all the blessings of free government, in the enjoyment of that period in which we had ceased to call by different names, brethren of the same principles, we were proud, all proud, to consider ourselves Republicans, and indulging the pleasing hope that the time had passed forever when any other question should be propounded of him whose virtuous ambition might prompt him to seek for office than those which formed the touch stone, the test of qualification with the immortal Jefferson, is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution? Standing, then, on this elevated ground, with what ineffable delight did every friend of his country contemplate the glorious scenes of expanding population, civilization and happiness, then obtaining in every portion of our common Country. Agriculture and the arts, Commerce and Science, and the Religion of our Fathers spreading their peaceful and holy empire, where but a few years since, the prowling Savage was in quest of his prey, or the beasts of the forest were undisturbed, and in these glorious scenes who was the pioneer?—Even he who, faithful in every trust, is now at the head of our column.

And whilst we viewed this stupendous increase in some of our sister States in population, and in all the arts of civilized life by which that population was rendered respectable and happy, how did the heart of every patriot son of North Carolina bound within him, when he found that she too was not found wanting in endeavors to hand down to posterity the happy government, not of our choice, but the choice of our illustrious ancestors, and our rich inheritance, with as small a debt of error and folly to answer for, as a vigilant guardianship of all our rights, and a faithful performance of all our duties would enable us to do. But in the midst of this bright and glorious career, how changed, how suddenly and wofully changed is the scene. Lawless power has usurped the place of constitutional government—the will of the President of the United States represents the law of the land, with the addition of a single power which the President declared he could not recommend too strongly to the adoption of Congress, so fully as only to require the definition of despotism to define his powers—offences deserving the utmost reprehension of the American People are perpetrated by almost every officer of the Government, and are not only unwhipt of Justice, but are committed, in the face of the American People, with perfect impunity. Misrule and corruption, and violence and vice, cover the land which entomb the ashes of our illustrious dead. Will you, my countrymen, tamely submit to this? or will you, with me, rouse from your lethargy, and put to flight the authors of all this evil? In the pursuit of this glorious object, appealing to God for the rectitude of our intentions, we are here assembled, and it remains only for me to offer you in the high place you have assigned me, my hearty co-operation in all honorable means for the accomplishment of our object, and the furtherance of the public good.

At the conclusion of this Address, on motion of Mr. W. R. Gales the following gentlemen were named as Vice-Presidents, viz: William B. Shepard, of Pasquotank, Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, John McLeod, of Johnston, Richard Hines, of Edgecombe, R. Galloway, of Rockingham, F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, Wm. Robards, of Granville, Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, R. Macnamara, of Rowan, Michael Holt, of Orange, D. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus, and Rufus Reed, of Iredell.

And, on motion of Mr. George W. Haywood, Charles Manly, Edmund B. Freeman, and H. W. Miller, were appointed Secretaries.

The Convention being declared to be duly organized, Mr. Badger addressed it for nearly an hour, on the great political topics of the day, and concluded by offering for the adoption of the Convention, the Declaration of Rights which follows these proceedings. It was accordingly read by Mr. Manly, and the question on its adoption was carried in the affirmative by a deafening shout. We consider it one of the ablest papers to which the present state of the country has given birth, and should be circulated by thousands throughout the State.

Mr. Mangum being called for by the crowd to address the Convention, it was announced that he was detained at home by sickness.

Mr. Stanly was then called out, and addressed the Convention nearly two hours in his usually fervid and fearless manner. When he concluded, Messrs. Rayner and Williams were loudly called for, but the hour being late, the Convention adjourned to Dinner, to meet again next morning at 10 o'clock.

The Dinner was served up on 20 Tables, 100 feet long, so arranged as to present something like a hollow square—the centre Table being in the form of an H—in honor of Harrison. The only merit of the Dinner was, its abundance and the Republican simplicity with which it was arranged. Every body, however, seemed to do justice to the immense masses of baked and barbecued meats, though served upon tin platters and wooden trenchers. After Dinner, a number of gentlemen were called on for Speeches, and the evening was most agreeably spent. Among the gentlemen who addressed the crowd, were Messrs. Barringer, of Cabarrus, C. P. Green, of Virginia, H. L. Robards, of Granville, and Guthrie, of Chatham.

At night, there was speaking again at the Whig Encampment and at the Log Cabin, but we have been unable to obtain particulars.

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, the Convention was again organized, without any abatement of spirit or enthusiasm, and but little of numbers. Mr. Rayner opened the discussion in a speech of more than two hours, and fully sustained the high reputation he has acquired as a debater. The veteran Whig, Lewis Williams, was next called out, and delivered a most capital Speech. The enthusiasm with which Messrs. Stanly, Rayner and Williams were received by the immense throng, must have been gratifying in the highest degree.

James W. Bryan, Esq. Elector in the Newbern District, was next called for. He has the finest elocution of almost any one within our knowledge, and was, on this occasion, in his best vein. Of course, he served up a rich intellectual treat to his hearers. An incident occurred whilst he was speaking, which being very uncommon, excited considerable sensation, and deserves to be noticed. THREE EAGLES were distinctly descried, at a great height, for several moments hovering directly over the thousands assembled to hear the discussion of great and important Political questions connected with the approaching Presidential Election.

The Rev. Mr. Crudup, of Granville, was next called on and addressed the Convention for about half an hour, but we were not fortunate enough to hear him. After he concluded, Mr. Boyden, of Surry, was loudly called for, and delivered a most spirited Speech, which was enthusiastically received. The hour being late, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*, and dinner was again served up at the Encampment for the Delegates.

We are aware that we have given but a very imperfect account of this great occasion. With a greater allowance of time, and under more favorable circumstances of preparation, we should despair of doing justice to the incidents of our GLORIOUS TWO DAYS. We will venture to say, that no person who attended this immense gathering, left Raleigh with a single doubt on his mind as to the triumphant majority which we shall give for old Tip, in November. Each delegate must have become satisfied that this bright prospect is before us, not only from conversation with others, but from his own personal observation of the materials which constituted the Convention, the tone and temper which marked all its proceedings, and perhaps, more than all, the gratifying reception which every where along the routes of the various Delegations, from every house and cabin, was extended to them. The Farmer forgot his toils—the laborer his work —even the women abandoned their household duties—and all actuated by one common impulse, rushed to the road side, to give one hearty "Hurrah for Old Tip," and to bid the Delegates "God Speed" in their good work.

And *we know*, that the enthusiasm manifested here pervades the whole body of the Whig population throughout the State; and we look forward to the 12th of November next, as another "GLORIOUS FIFTH;" an auspicious day, when, we will be released from the fears of that dire oppression which hangs over the land; and when we may again behold the Government administered as in those *old days*, when Democracy was something more than an *idle name*.

Taking the Convention all together, the short time between its call and its assembling; the sparseness of our population; the few facilities for transporting large masses of the people, and it will compare advantageously with any ever held South of the Potomac.

We should do great injustice to an individual, to whom we are more indebted than to any other person for the order and propriety of the Procession, if we omitted to give him a distinct notice. We allude to Gen. John I. Pasteur, of Newbern, a gentleman whose military knowledge is only exceeded by the possession of all those qualities which constitute a clever fellow. Aided by Gen. Robert W. Haywood, and Lieut. Lucas, of the Raleigh Guards, the arrangements were all so perfect, that no irregularity occurred in the whole procedure from beginning to end.

Indeed it is a subject of universal remark, that so orderly and quiet a time, considering the thousands in attendance, was never seen before. All seemed impressed with the belief, that they had assembled for no idle pageant, but to do good service to the country, and this consideration controlled all their actions.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In Convention Assembled, 5th October, 1840.

WE DECLARE the leaders of the Party in Power unworthy the confidence of a free People:

BECAUSE, *they have violated every pledge they have given to the Nation:*

Coming into power with the alleged purpose of enforcing the most rigid economy, they have increased the Public Expenditures from Twelve, to Thirty-six Millions of Dollars per annum:

Promising us a Currency better than Bank Notes, which were convertible at the will of the holder either into Gold or Silver, they have redeemed the promise, by a course of measures which has issued in a general suspension of specie payments; has deprived us altogether of gold and silver; compelled the Banks to curtail their discounts, and contract their circulation, until the price of property and produce is generally and greatly reduced; and the wages of labor rendered uncertain, fluctuating, and inadequate:

Professing a holy horror at the very idea of the patronage of the Government being brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, they have, nevertheless, habitually conferred office as a reward for past, and a stimulus to future electioneering services; have directly inculcated the right and duty of Federal Officers to interfere in elections; have treated as ground of removal from office, not only opposition and indifference, but inactivity of service in political canvassing; and have thus, so far as in them lay, converted the whole body of office-holders into mere dependants upon Executive favor; bound, not to serve the Country, but to maintain a party; and holding their places by the tenure of unlimited obedience to Executive commands:

Professing boundless devotion to the will of the People, and asserting the right of the many to rule the few; they have, nevertheless, lost no opportunity of encouraging public servants to betray their constituents, when their own schemes would be thereby promoted; and have repeatedly rewarded with honors and emoluments, men whom the People have discarded from their service for incapacity and corruption:

BECAUSE, they have subverted a system for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the revenue, nearly coeval with the existence of the Government, and continued under every Administration, and have substituted in lieu thereof the Sub-Treasury;

By which, the revenue is withdrawn from the channels of business, which it was meant to invigorate and support, is locked up in vaults under the charge of Executive officers, and subject to Executive control and misapplication;

By which, the People are required to pay all the duties to Government in gold or silver, while, by the measures of the Government in respect to the currency, to obtain gold and silver is rendered *impossible* to many, and to *all* difficult or expensive;

By which, under a power of issuing Treasury Drafts, ostensibly for the transfer of the Revenue, the President is covertly armed with power, at his pleasure, to supply a Government paper currency, to convert the Treasury into a great Bank of issue and deposit, and thus, by contracting or enlarging the amount of circulation, to enhance or diminish the value of labor and property, at his own will, and for his own purposes;

And which Sub-Treasury system, they themselves in 1834, denounced as unwise, unjust, contrary to the genius of our Institutions and the practice of the Government, as exposing the public funds to loss and peculation, and conferring on the Executive a power dangerous to freedom:

BECAUSE, the Sub-Treasury plan, repudiated by the People, and repeatedly rejected in Congress by large majorities, was finally carried in the House of Representatives by a majority, procured in part by a corrupt coalition, and in part by a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution, accompanied with open contempt and disregard of the symbols of authority appointed by the laws of New Jersey to authenticate the will of her People:

BECAUSE, in order to secure a clear majority in the House of Representatives, the Administration members of that body, did, without any color or shadow of right, against precedent, and in violation of the Constitution and Laws, refuse to admit to their seats five members duly returned by the State of New Jersey, and did admit, as *prima facie* entitled to seats, five persons not returned, whom they finally declared to be sitting members on the part of New Jersey, for the whole Congress, against the return under the great Seal of the State, and without any evidence to falsify the said return, or in any manner to manifest the title of the persons so admitted; whereby the said Administration members, did, in truth and effect, of their own authority, appoint five members to represent the State of New Jersey, and thus usurp to themselves the elective franchise of the People of that State:

BECAUSE, they have, from time to time, obtained from Congress, grants of large sums of money, have increased by hundreds the number of office holders, and by many thousands of dollars the amount of salaries, beyond the demands of the public service, and have then squandered the money and distributed the offices to purchase the support of the venal and ambitious, and have sought by every art of corruption, to secure themselves the possession of power, and to retain the means of advancing themselves at the expense of the Nation:

BECAUSE, the Executive has recommended to Congress, under the specious name of a plan for the organization of the Militia, the establishment of a STANDING ARMY of 200,000 men, to be mustered into the service of the United States for eight years, to be marched to distant places, kept under the chief superintendence of Officers, appointed not by the States, but by the President; and in a time of profound peace, when there are no invasions to repel, no insurrections against the order of society, no combinations against the execution of the laws to suppress, to be dragged into the field as conscripts, and without necessity or public reason, wantonly to be subjected, at the mere will of the Executive, to all the rules and articles of War:

BECAUSE, the plan so recommended is in violation of the Constitution, will be burdensome to the Nation, oppressive to all, ruinous to the poor, dangerous to morals, destructive of the freedom of elections, and subversive of liberty:

BECAUSE, after this measure had excited the alarm and indignation of the Country, and an Election in a large and influential State had been, as was supposed, thereby determined against the Administration, unworthy and disingenuous attempts were made by the President, aided by his Secretary of War, and others of his supporters, to relieve himself from just responsibility for his recommendation, sometimes by confounding the plan of the Secretary reported to the President, and by him communicated to Congress with the subsequent letter of the Secretary, to the House of Representatives, containing the details of the plan, and then

by denying that he had seen in *December* a letter that was written in *March*, leaving it to be supposed that he was ignorant of a plan submitted to him as early as December, and the outlines of which he himself sent to Congress, declaring that "*he could not too strongly recommend it to their consideration:*" and sometimes, by asserting that the President had not *approved*, though he *recommended* the plan; did not desire its *adoption*, but only its *examination* by Congress, whilst it is known to all, that the President is authorized by the Constitution to recommend to Congress such measures only as he shall judge "NECESSARY and EXPEDIENT," and therefore his recommendation of the Militia plan to Congress, was a precise and direct approval of it, a public and official declaration, both accurately and precisely expressed, that he deemed the measure "necessary and expedient," and if in his judgment necessary and expedient, then in his judgment, proper to be adopted:

BECAUSE, by seizing on the custody and control of the Public Treasure—by attempting to surprise the Nation into the establishment of a vast Standing Army, and by converting the Office-holders into a corps of Spies and Electioneerers, they have manifested a settled purpose to erect a Throne in the midst of our Republican Institutions, to concentrate in the hands of the Executive all the powers of Government, and thus to convert a free People into the slaves of a Despot:

BECAUSE, they found the Country prosperous and happy, and by unwise and wicked experiments upon its trade and currency, its industry and property, have brought it to the verge of ruin.

WHEREFORE, we declare it to be our full and settled conviction, that a change in the administration of public affairs is indispensably necessary for restoring prosperity, preserving the Constitution, and securing the freedom of the People.

WE DECLARE that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, is the very opposite in principles and purposes, of the present head of the Party in power:

BECAUSE, he has ever served his Country with disinterestedness, fidelity and success:

BECAUSE, he is *in truth* a Republican, who desires the freedom and happiness of his Country, and the equal protection of all in their rights and property:

BECAUSE, he is against any Chief Magistrate holding Office for more than one Presidential term; against Executive encroachments upon the powers of the Representatives of the People; against the abuse of the Veto Power; against Extravagance and Corruption in administering the Government; against removing Officers without cause, and against employing them as Electioneering Agents of the President:

BECAUSE, he is opposed to all usurpation of powers not granted, and all abuse of granted powers, and because, in regard to all abuses, he is for affording us not only relief for the present, but effectual security for the future; and finally,

BECAUSE, in his character and services, he more nearly than any man now living, approaches to the Father of his Country, the illustrious WASHINGTON: Wherefore,

WE, the Whigs of North Carolina, declare that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ought to be elected President of the United States, and we do hereby give a solemn assurance to the Whigs of the Union, that we will, on the 12th day of November next, to a man, attend the polls, and put in our ballots for the Whig Electoral Ticket, and thus give proof of the sincerity of this declaration, and our purpose to maintain it.

And let not our opponents flatter, or our friends alarm themselves at the thought that we may prove recreant to this pledge. The spirit of the People is roused, their resolution taken, and this State, which first raised the voice of Independence against a foreign Despot, will be found the last to yield her freedom to domestic Tyrants.

Keeping Defaulters in Office.—It is proven by official documents that HARRIS the Receiver at Columbus, was retained in office after it was known that he was a defaulter to an immense amount. Mr. Woodbury, for nearly TWO years, had been coaxing this man to restore the money which he had stolen. I say stolen, for this is the word, the proper word. "Now do, dear Mr. Harris, pay us our money; it is very painful to have to teaze you thus; we would not do it, Mr. Harris, indeed we would not, but we are mighty hard pushed ourselves." Mr. Harris was inexorable; he would pay nothing. At last he was informed that if he did not pay up by the first of October, he would be dismissed. This began to look a little like doing the right thing at last. But mark the issue! Mr. Claiborne, the member of Congress from Mississippi writes a letter to the President, saying, amongst other things, that the election in Mississippi would be a very close one, and that Mr. Harris and his family were very influential, and were friendly to the Administration. He was restored to his office until he embezzled thirty or forty thousand dollars more, which was lost to the Government; in all, 109,000 dollars. I might swell this list, if I were to name all who, under like circumstances, were retained in office after it was known that they embezzled the public money. Is not the case, then, made out, of the overseer who makes a profitable estate ruinously unproductive, the fences down, houses dilapidated, and winks at the stealing by the servants of the little that is made, not satisfied with not punishing them, but rewarding them by again giving them opportunities to steal? Would any man here retain such a manager? If he would not, but would continue power in its present hands, he cares less for the public interest than his own. He may be a patriot, according to his idea of the meaning of the word—he is not, according to mine.—*Waddy Thompson's Danville Speech.*

Major Eaton and his lady arrived in this city yesterday and took the morning stage for Nashville. Both of them are unmeasured in their denunciations of Mr. Van Buren. One of them intends to take the stump and make an electioneering tour through Tennessee, and the other will undertake to straighten the crooked politics of the Hermitage.—*Louisville Journal.*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, October 6.

The Whigs and Locofocos had a set-to yesterday in the Park. During the absence of the Whig procession on their promenade through town, the Locofocos took possession of the Park, organized a meeting, made speeches, &c.; but, when the Whigs came back, they would not remove their meeting, which they bivouacked right in the line of march. A little not over-amiable conversation ensued, and the Locofocos refusing to let the Whig procession go ahead, the Whig marshals on horseback charged upon the obtruders, and put them to flight in a twinkling. The bands re-rallying, a body of men in the Whig procession, stout two fisted fellows, calling themselves "the Unionists," *debouched* from the Whig line of march, crossed the Park, and, rushing upon their bands, no more was seen of them there. Some heads were badly bruised. The Whigs were well pelted with oysters and oyster-shells, a stand having been plundered for the missiles, and it is not improbable that the horses made some sides ache in recompense for the pelting of Whig heads. Then another rencontre soon ensued. As the Whig Out Club were going homewards to Brooklyn, stones and brickbats were thrown at them by the O. K.'s," near the New Ear office. The Outs turned on the "O. K.'s," and the latter retreated into the New Era office. Some parleying then ensued, and some further attacks, and the Outs soon went on their way again, escorted by the Unionists, when the O. K.'s made another sally, with a like retreat; whereupon the Outs and the Unionists got angry, and threatened to tear down the New Era office, it is said.

The New Era closed its doors and windows, and both parties out of doors hauled awhile, when after a little chatter in groups, and occasional growling, all dispersed without further disturbance. The cause of the riot was the improper Locofoco encampment in the park which, for the day, was the right of the Whigs by public notice, for which they got a good pommelling, though such as their ringleaders deserved.

"Give him a barrel of Hard Cider and settle a pension of two thousand a year upon him, and my word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days in his Log Cabin by the side of a sea coal fire, and study Moral Philosophy."

The same number of the same paper that contained the above, also put forth the following—as if the idea was too good not to be repeated.

"*Proposition.*—It was proposed some time since that General Harrison should be presented with a barrel of Hard Cider, on condition of his retiring from the field as a candidate for the Presidency."

Very shortly after, the New York Evening Post, in ridicule of Gen. Harrison's medium circumstances as to property, insulted him and his friends in this way:

"Gen. Harrison' poverty has awakened the sympathy of the ladies of this district, and they are now at work getting up a subscription to supply the war worn hero with a suit of clothes. If you have any old shoes old boots old hats, or old stockings, send them on and they will be forwarded to the hero of North Bend."

Beautifully has the Evening Journal, in the paragraph below, turned the intended scandal into praise:

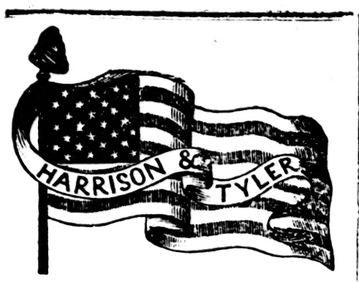
We thank the enemy for giving us the Log Cabin as a Whig emblem. It is a most fitting illustration of our principles. It carries the mind back to a period of republican simplicity, when our rulers were faithful and honest. Fortunately our country is not so old in years, nor our people so enervated by luxury, as to forget their Log Cabin origin. We all know that patriotism resides among our yeomanry. The watch fires of Liberty are guarded and fed by the dwellers in Log Cabins. We are proud, therefore, of the opportunity of supporting a Log Cabin candidate for President. We joyfully accept the Log Cabin as our coat of arms.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE TIMES.

FROM THE PITTSBURG DAILY AMERICAN.

We will tell an orginal anecdote of as much interest as any murder in a Philadelphia Literary Weekly—more, for ours is true. Some hardy roughskins, from the pine knots up the Allegany, were sauntering up town, and had their wild unpractised ears arrested by the sounds of a piano. They could not make it out—it was neither jewsharp nor fiddle, yet it was "first-rate" —and being overcome with curiosity, they all entered (three of them) through an open door. In a handsomely furnished room, one of our Whig girls was playing and singing a Tippecanoe song. The Mountain boys hoped no offence, but wanted to hear her play "on that thing." "O, yes," said our belle, with great humor and archness, "but I can play nothing but Harrison tunes. Are you for Harrison?" "Yes all of us," said they. And away she went—rattling off and singing some of her own more favorite Harrison songs. The lads appeared to be delighted. "If Jim only heard that, do you think he would vote for Mr. Van Buren?" said one to the others. "Who is Jim?" said our heroine. "He is a comrade of ours, and a loco foco democrat, but I think if he heard that song, it would turn him." "Go fetch him," said she, no way daunted, and the three started off, and directly returned with their stubborn and incredulous comrade. The young lady had now her ambition roused, and the young man being seated, she played and sang some of the most lively and popular Harrison airs, while Jim himself had to join in chorus, thanked the lady, and said he was no longer a Van Buren man, but would go the "whole figure" for Tippecanoe from this out. They all departed highly pleased. So much for a Pittsburg Whig girl.

A Discharge from Office.—Colonel Samuel Burche, the Principal Clerk in the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, which he has held for twenty-six years, (and an under clerk for ten years previously,) has been unexpectedly discharged by the present Clerk of the House. The Editors of the *National Intelligencer* state, that it is no more than just to say, he has always discharged the duties of his office with ability and untiring assiduity, and that he is better versed than any man living with the Rules and Practices of the House of Representatives.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA TAKES PLACE ON

The 2d Thursday in November.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

No. 1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. Wm. L. Long of Halifax.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
12. Thomas F. Jones of Perquimons.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

We have necessarily been compelled to devote a considerable space in to-day's paper in giving the spirited account taken from the Raleigh Register, of the sayings and doings at the great Whig Convention, which assembled at Raleigh on the 5th. It is worthy of a perusal.

☞ Read the interesting articles on our first page, taken from the National Intelligencer.

THE ELECTIONS.

MARYLAND.—Sufficient returns have been received of the election held in Maryland on Wednesday last, for members of the State Legislature, to place it beyond all doubt that the Whigs have made a clean sweep in the State. They have gained 26 Delegates, one Senator certain, and probably two, which gives them a decided majority in both Houses. The majority in the popular vote is now upwards of 1600, and will fall very little short of 4000 when all the returns are received. All doubts as to where Maryland will be found in November have been removed. She may now be set down as certain for Harrison and Tyler, by at least 4000.

GEORGIA.—*The cry is still they come.*—The returns we have received of the election held in this State on the 5th inst., for members of Congress and the State Legislature, embracing about half the State, are of the most cheering kind, and strongly indicate that Georgia has gone for the Whigs by a large majority. The following, from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, is the latest we have:—

"*Victory! Victory!! Victory!!!*—Our victory is complete overwhelming.—the faithful six are rewarded, and Colquitt, Cooper and Black most signally rebuked by the People whom they have deceived. We have reported majorities from several other counties which show a corresponding result. We have elected our entire Congressional ticket by a majority of 3 or 4000, and have carried the Legislature by a large majority. Already have we gained thirty-one members and lost four, which makes a difference on joint ballot of 54 votes. This secures a Whig senator in Congress. Verily the day of our deliverance is come. Rejoice! Patriots, Rejoice!!"

THE NEGRO WITNESS CASE.—Various efforts have been made by the Administration to relieve the President from blame in the case of Lieut. Hooe. In the first place it was asserted, that it has been the universal practice to admit negroes to testify in military Courts Martial. This has been denied, and not a solitary case has been cited in which such testimony has been allowed, though some, (witness the case of Cadet Drake,) have been brought to light, in which the decision was reversed for that cause.

Next, Mr. Paulding, in his letter in the Richmond Enquirer, dated April 15, 1840, declared that "the President had NOTHING TO DO with the Court or its proceedings." It was *afterwards* discovered, that the President *had* had something to do with the proceedings of the Court, for that they had been submitted to him, along with Lieut. Hooe's protest, and that he had endorsed on them the following emphatic words:—

"THE PRESIDENT FINDS NOTHING IN THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT HOOE WHICH REQUIRES HIS INTERFERENCE. "M. V. B."

Moreover, hear what Mr. Paulding himself again says, *in a letter which he took good care not to transmit to Congress* along with the other papers sent in obedience to their call.

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 25, 1839.

"*Sir:* Agreeably to your request, the proceedings of the Court Martial in your case were submitted to the President for his examination. They were yesterday returned to the Department, with the information that the President finds nothing in them which requires his interference.

"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. K. PAULDING.

How does this agree with the Secretary's bold assertion, that the President had "nothing to do with the Court or its proceedings!" It shows that he was ready to sacrifice truth to screen the President.

Once more: The President himself, in a letter to Eugene Burras, dated Washington, Aug. 1840, says distinctly, that the District Attorney, and the Attorney General, were both consulted by the Secretary; that they *united* in an opinion; that as the testimony of the negroes was not material, the sentence ought not to be set aside; that the sentence was *therefore* approved by the Secretary, and he [the President,] "declined to interfere with the decision." He says also, after inquiring whether the proceedings ought to have been set aside, "The Court Martial thought not; the *Law Officers* of the Government thought not; the Secretary of the Navy thought not; and *I sustained their opinion.*" Here the President sets up the pretence, that his endorsement, made on the 24th Dec, 1839, was in accordance with, and *predicated on*, the opinions of the District Attorney and the Attorney General. And yet the official documents show, that the Attorney General's opinion was given on the 26th of April 1840, more than *four months after the President's endorsement!* And moreover, though the official report dates the District Attorney's opinion as given on the "26th June 1839," both the Globe and the Richmond Enquirer date it on the 28th June 1840!

The President is thus placed in the awkward predicament of asserting that he had the opinions of these two "Law officers" before him, when he made his endorsement, and that he founded that endorsement on those opinions: where the records show, that one of those opinions *certainly*, and the other *probably*, had never been given when he made his endorsement! Alas! what a disgraceful position for a President of the United States to place himself in!

THE SERVANT IS GREATER THAN HIS MASTER.—A faithful servant should never fear to expose his doings to the scrutiny of his employer; and it is not only the right, but the duty, of the latter, rigidly to examine into the manner in which his service is performed. This is not less essential in public than in private life. The *people* are the employers of the public officers, and it is peculiarly the province of the Representatives of the people to see how they perform their duties. This is so self-evident a proposition, that no one ever dreamed of disputing its truth until during Gen. Jackson's reign, when Amos Kendall, and his associates in iniquity, refused to exhibit the official correspondence growing out of their mal-administration. What Gen. Jackson's officers claimed a right to refuse, is now, with *equal* propriety, refused by Mr. Van Buren's. The reader is referred to a remarkable instance of this, as exhibited in the statement by Mr. Stanly, copied on our first page from the National Intelligencer. It will there be seen, that a Senator and a Representative in Congress, called together on the Secretary of War, and first requested, and then demanded, in the name of their constituents, a sight of a public document filed in his office; all access to which was positively refused them, though he had previously given the Globe a statement of the contents of that document, under his own hand—a statement evidently garbled and false. We ask the particular attention of our readers to Mr. Stanly's statement, and the corroborating letter from Major Eaton. It is a curious and characteristic affair. We think no candid and honest man can read it without condemning Mr. Poinsett's course, even if he has told the truth to the Globe, and doubly if he has garbled and falsified the record.

It is high time that we had servants who neither fear nor repel the scrutiny of their masters. Our only fear is, that some more of the Departments will be burnt out before the 4th of March next.

CHARLES FISHER.—This man is again out in the Western Carolinian, (his son's paper,) in abuse of the Editor of the Observer. We have, in our day, been assailed by Gentlemen and by blackguards, but never before, so far as we recollect, in an effusion so thoroughly billingsgate as this by Charles Fisher. Of course, we have no intention, either to reply to such a farrago, nor to retort in a similar strain. Charles Fisher, who deceived the Whigs of his District, and has been convicted of it by the vote of the 13th August last, does well to call another a "hypocrite." Charles Fisher, who has been twice caned in the streets of Salisbury, has an undoubted right to call us "coward." Charles Fisher, whom the Hon. John Long, (are Honorable indeed,) offered to prove a liar at every post from Slaughter's Hotel to the Court House, in Salisbury, is a very proper person to call us "liar." Charles Fisher, who consorts with such abolitionists as Dr. Duncan, insinuates that we have Garrison for a friend. Charles Fisher, who inherited toryism, charges us with toryism.

These things are merely matters of amusement coming from such a man as Fisher, if man he may be called. His vulgar abuse we care not for. But he has made two assertions which we will notice, lest some, who do not know Fisher, might be tempted to believe them, if not contradicted. He says, we have "told lies on Thomas Loring.' So far from this being true, we have informed him and Loring, repeatedly, that we can *prove* all we have said about him. They know that we are responsible, why don't they put us to the test?

He says also that the Editor of the Observer "*forged* a letter on Dr. Montgomery." We suppose that Fisher here alludes to an attempt, by a correspondent of the Raleigh Register, to sketch a letter of Montgomery's, which was read at Rockingham, but a copy of which was refused for publication. The sketch proved to be a caricature, instead of a copy. Whatever it was, however, we had nothing to do with it. The Editor of the Register, at the time, exonerated us from a charge of being the author—a charge made in the Standard, by some creature of Fisher's kidney. Notwithstanding this positive statement of the Editor of the Register, Fisher has now repeated the slander, in the hope, doubtless, that some of those who see his falsehood, may never see the truth, and that he may thereby do us an injury. The original letter referred to, was exhibited, we recollect, at the time, to the Whig Central Committee at Raleigh, consisting of Messrs. Charles Manly, John H. Bryan, Thomas J. Lemay, Henry W. Miller, and others, any one of whom could have informed Fisher of the falsehood of his assertion, if he had desired to state the truth.

Under these circumstances, there might be a propriety in our calling Charles Fisher—(the mis-called *Honorable* Charles Fisher)—by his own favorite epithets of "liar, scoundrel, hypocrite," &c.; but it is useless: the public already knows him. The difference between Fisher and ourself is, that he makes charges without proof, and calls us hard names in consequence; whilst we have too much respect for our readers and ourself to call him names; but instead of that we show what he is. Of all the denunciation and abuse showered upon us, he has not produced one particle of proof.

WHIG CONVENTION AT RICHMOND.—The great Virginia Convention assembled at Richmond on the 5th inst., and was all its most sanguine friends could have desired. The number in attendance is reported at from 12,000 to 15,000. The Convention was ably addressed by Messrs. Webster, Leigh, Rives, and others. We regret that our space will not allow us to notice more at length the proceedings of this great gathering of the Republicans of the Old Dominion.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH AT RICHMOND.—We have seen nothing since the nomination of Gen. Harrison as the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency that has afforded us so much pleasure as did the speech of Mr. Webster at Richmond. The foul charge of a portion (we will not say all,) of the Van Buren party, that the Whigs at the North were seeking the destruction of the institutions of the South, and waited but the election of Gen. Harrison to accomplish their ends, is entirely cast to the winds. The high stand taken by Mr. Webster is all the South desire. All know his influence. He says, emphatically, that Congress possesses no power to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the institutions of the South. What more do we want?

Maine Election.—The Boston Atlas states that at the adjourned and still continuing session of the Legislature of Maine, the exact vote has been ascertained in all the towns of the State at the late election, and KENT IS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Social Intercourse.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claim as the reluctant, the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance, the well off are too apt to manifest to those a little down, with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.—*Daniel Webster.*

Opposed to Labor.—A rogue sentenced to hard labor in the Boston Penitentiary for stealing, on Wednesday last, to disable himself from work, attempted to cut off his hand with a stone hammer, He made two successive blows, but succeeded only in mashing the hand, which was afterwards splintered at the hospital. Seven or eight years ago a prisoner was more successful, and cut his hand clean off with an axe, but as soon as the stump was healed, they set him to work turning a grindstone, and kept him at it till his time expired.—*Ledger.*

The N. Y. New Era calls Gen. Harrison "a rascal." Gen. H. most certainly is not a rascal, but we have no doubt that by the 4th of March he will *turn out one.*

Prentice's Louisville Journal.

MARRIED,

On Little River, in Cumberland county, Oct. 7th, by Rev. E. McNair, Dr. D. McFADYEN to Miss MARY ANN McFADYEN.

DIED,

In Moore county on the 5th inst., CORNELIUS DOWD, Sen., aged 73. He was a member of the Convention in Hillsborough 1788—and of the Convention in Fayetteville 1789—was a member of the Legislature of N. C. many years. United to the loss which a very numerous connection have to deplore, the vicinity will suffer the privation of a kind neighbor, and the county experience a vacuum in her financial dispensations hard to supply.

[*Communicated.*

On the 23d ultimo, at his residence, near Rockingham, Richmond county, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, after a severe illness of twenty-three days, of congestive fever, Mr. JAMES M. COVINGTON, son of the late Gen. Benjamin H. Covington. He had but a few months since married Miss Caroline M. daughter of the late William Crawford. It affords us pleasure to speak of the irreproachable character which the deceased bore through life, and of that pacific and guileless benignity of disposition, which endeared him to all who knew him. Few have lived so void of offence, or have died so universally lamented by all with whom he was acquainted. In the resignation which he evinced in death, and the confident hope beyond the grave, his disconsolate wife and bereaved mother, brothers and sisters, and an extensive circle of relations and friends, find that comfort that all else beneath the sun could not afford.—[*Com.*

On the 13th August, at the residence of Jas. McDonald, Esq. in Kemper county, Mississippi, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, Sen., aged 66, a citizen of Chambers county, Ala. originally of Chesterfield District, S. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 8, O'Hanlon's boat Lady of the Lake, from Elizabeth Town, with Goods for G. B. Atkins, J. Waddill, Jr., E. W. Willkings, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, James Martine, J. & J. Kyle, T. Blake, and T. J. Curtis. Also, Oct. 11, boat Lady of the Lake, with Goods for G. B. Atkins, E. W. Willkings, B. Rose, Cook & Co., and P. P. Johnson.

DEPARTED, Oct. 11, boat Washington, for Kelly's Cove, with Produce for E. W. Willkings, S. W. Tillinghast, and others.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCT. 14.

Brandy, peach,		50	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾	
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½	
Bacon,	8	a 10	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,		25	Molasses,	33	a 37½
Butter,	15	a 25	Oats,	25	a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	6¾	a 7
Cotton,	7	a 9	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	9½	a 12
Corn,	40	a 50	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$2⅜	a $2½
Feathers,	35	a 37½	Tallow,	10	
Flaxseed,	90	a $1	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,		4 a 4½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	
Lard,	9	a 10	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 8.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 60 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 7 00, Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, none; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 45 a 50; Salt, coarse, 40 a 45, Rice 3 25 a 3 50.

Rowan Street.

THE Subscriber will open his School, for the reception of Young Men and Boys, on Thursday, the 1st day of October next. Each term consists of eleven weeks, and four terms in the year. Tuition in Common English Studies, per term, $6 00.—Languages, and higher branches in English, $8 00; and a charge of 25 cents for incidental expenses.

E. TRIPP.

September 21, 1840. 19-2w



TOWN MILITIA!!!

YOU are ordered to appear at the Court House on Friday next, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. (Regimental Parade) armed and equipped according to law. By order.

L. S. BELDEN, *Captain.*

October 13, 1840. 19-1w.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHAT A PITY!!!

Mr. Hale: The following appeared in the "North Carolinian" of the 3d instant:—

"Many of our readers are, perhaps, not aware of the fact, that the whiggies of Fayetteville have raised a chicken coop (alias log cabin) and marched off to Raleigh with it, under the command of Maj. Orrel, *in full regimental suit.* We did not see any of the "delegates" that were to fill up the procession, but we heard a sturdy old farmer sing out, as it passed along, "Have you got any chickens or eggs for sale!"

"Two "knowing coons" were observed perched upon the roof of the *coop;* and they were doubtless the only two *sensible* "live things" that accompanied it, begging the Major's pardon.

"☞ Can the Observer inform us how many *ladies* occupied the wings of the *market house*, which were to be "reserved" for their especial accommodation. We are told there were crowds of *negroes* and *boys* there."

Mr. Carolinian should have said *many readers*, and left out *our*, and requested the "Observer" to copy, as he appears to be anxious that *many* should be "aware of the fact;" but since he has forgotten to do this, I have thought proper to help him out, by giving it an insertion in your widely circulated paper. It is also "the fact" that I applied to *six Locos and seven Whigs* before I found a copy of the "Carolinian," and then found it in the hands of a Whig. Well may they have passed a resolution, at a meeting of their's on the 18th of September last, offered by an *August*** member of that body, that "*we, the Democrats of Fayetteville and vicinity, do, forthwith,* SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, IN EVERY CASE, (except where we are already subscribers.") This is is the second appeal; the third, I fancy he will cry out with uplifted hands, "Locos save, or I perish."

As to the "Log Cabin and full regimental suit," I know it is *Bain*-ful to the party, for *they* say that Old Tip lived in the one and we *all* know that he fought in the other, and "never was known to sustain a defeat," but sent his tory enemy to their long (faced) *Holmes* for comfort, just as he will do again on the 12th of November.

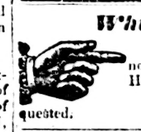
As to the two "knowing coons," I can only say that I never saw a *dog* but what would *bark* when he *smelt a coon*, or saw a gentleman riding by. 'Tis their nature.

Mercy is extended for the pardon he begs, for it would be ungrateful, it would be wickedness in the extreme, not to pardon a fool who knows not what he says.

I notice another paragraph in the same paper, headed "The Fayetteville Log Cabin." This is what they call putting the *Dobbin* to our Log Cabin, but it *won't stick*, gentlemen, any way you can fix it,—it is "untempered Mortar." We are obliged to you, however, for your kind assistance, but we intend to put the best kind of *Clay* to it, mixed with Hard Cider, that will stop the cracks and your mouths too, by and by. If you want a receipt for this mixture, you can have plenty of them on the 4th of March, 1841.

A LOG CABIN BOY.

Whigs look here!



A meeting of the Tippecanoe Club will be held in the Town Hall this evening at candle-light. A full meeting is particularly requested. Oct. 14.

ATTENTION!

WHIGS OF ANSON.

THE Whigs East and S. East of Wadesboro', who design attending the Convention at Cuthbertson's, on the 23d inst., are requested to rendezvous at Wadesboro' on Wednesday evening, the 21st Oct., with their Baggage Wagons, Camp equipage, and three days' provision, to march early the next morning. By request of the Committee of Arrangements.

T. WADDILL, Jr., *Marshal.*

October 5, 1840. 19-1w.

For Sale,

AT FACTORY PRICES, by the Subscriber, the very superior **COTTON YARN,** from the Rockingham Factory, Richmond county. Assorted numbers, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

B. ROSE.

October 13, 1840. 19-3w.

Land, Negroes, and other Valuable Property,

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 4th day of November next, at the late residence of Ezekiel Slocumb, dec'd, in Wayne county, the PLANTATION whereon the deceased formerly lived, containing about 1560 acres, lying immediately on the line of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, 10 miles South of Waynesborough, in a healthy and pleasant part of the country.

Also, 18 likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls,—ten Shares of the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road—a large quantity of Corn, and other valuable property.

The Land will be sold on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months. The Negroes, and other property, on a credit of six months. Notes, with approved security, will be required.

JOHN C. SLOCUMB, *Adm'r.*

October 6, 1840. 19-3w.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

Dushee Shaw *vs.* Lewis Pope.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on one hundred acres of Land in the county of Cumberland, on the West side of Mingo, and on the head waters of Stoney Run Creek, joining the lands of Killen Stewart and Harvill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Lewis Pope, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the property be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1840, and 65th year of American Independence.

JNO. MAC LAURIN, Jr.

October 12, 1840. 19-6w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

Duncan McNeill *vs.* John E. Edwards.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on twelve acres of Land, as the property of the Defendant, on Blount's Creek. Also, his interest in the old Parsonage, near the Cool Spring Mills.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John E. Edwards, the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the property be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr. Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1840, and 65th year of American Independence.

JNO. MAC LAURIN, Jr.

Oct. 12, 1840. 19-6w

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his long tried and faithful customers, and introduce to them the new firm of C. J. & R. M. Orrell, who are determined to limit themselves to a certain number of customers, that have hitherto been prompt in payment, and who shall in future receive prompt attention to their business and interest.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

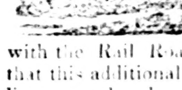
Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1840. 7tf

Daily Mail to Warsaw.



On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usual supplies of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, French and English Merinos, Circassians, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, English and American Prints, black and colored Silks and Bombazines, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Rose and Whitney Blankets, Negro ditto, handsome Challys and Muslin-de-Lanes, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Broche Shawls, with almost every variety of DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

Plain Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c., all of which will be offered low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. Those already in arrears need not expect further credit until old claims are liquidated.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 9, 1840. 14-6w

To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington:

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall make application for a new Certificate for five Shares of Stock held in your Bank by Frederick Beto, in three months from this date, the original Certificate being lost or mislaid.

JOHN C. BLUM,
Ex'r of Frederick Beto.

August 18, 1840. 11-3m

Notice

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 8th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-tf

For Sale.

AN elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 1, 1840.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 11tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 15, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Received per Steam Boat,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
15 hhds. MOLASSES.

In Store,

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
60 bags Rio COFFEE. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 21, 1840. 12tf

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to an assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Toomer place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Ass'ee.*

September 1, 1840. 13tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale,
75 bags RIO COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings, Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 27.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All business left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 73-tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, bushy head, and a close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not far from a scar of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Carey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 24th June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Wright's P. Off., *Williamson county, Tenn.*
July 1, 1840. 5tf

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $600. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired: Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1839. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S
BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel,*
Courtland street.

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Merinos, Muslin-de-Lanes, Challys, black and colored Silks, plain and figured, black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blankets, and Negro Cloths, 1575 pieces Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles,—all of which being bought at the lowest package price, is offered CHEAP FOR CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 10, 1840. 15-tf

For Sale,

1800 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT.
Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

September 15, 1840. 15tf

The Subscriber

HAS just received and offers for sale, three Road Wagons, suitable for one, two and three horses. Also, the running part of a two horse wagon, at the maker's prices, all made in the best possible manner. Also making, and could be finished at short notice, four heavy Wagons, suitable for four and six horses. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

September 1, 1840. 13-1mteow4w

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-eowly

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster,
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand.)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

MR. & MRS. SPENCER are now happy to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have been successful in securing the able services of Miss M. A. Dickinson, in the Music and French department of the above Seminary. Miss D. has been an able and accomplished teacher for the last three years, in a variety of the ornamental branches, including Music on the Piano, accompanied by the voice, French, Drawing, Ornamental Needle work, &c. As to her competency in Music, we refer to the statement below, of Mr. Brown, Professor and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Con. In French, she is a superior scholar,—speaks it with perfect ease and fluency.

"NEW HAVEN, Aug. 31, 1840.

"*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note of this date, I have to say, that I have been acquainted with Miss Mary Ann Dickinson for the last three years. She has taught music in this city, during that time, to the *universal acceptance* and *satisfaction* (so far as I have heard) of her numerous pupils. I consider her to be a lady of good mind, apt to teach, urbane in her manners, and well acquainted with music, particularly with the Piano Forte. I am happy to hear that you have succeeded in securing the able services of Miss Dickinson, and hope and believe that she will prove a valuable acquisition to your Seminary.

"Accept, dear sir, &c.,

"ALLING BROWN,
"*Prof. and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Ct.*"

As to the English Department, we shall furnish a *thorough and complete* course of instruction, from the elementary lessons of childhood to the higher branches of Literature and Science adapted to the mature scholar. Well aware of his responsibility for the successful improvement of each pupil, the Principal will take every class in this Department, to the utmost possible extent, under his *direct and personal care.* In addition to the use of Globes and illustrations heretofore used, there will be connected with the Seminary this year a competent set of apparatus, comprising the whole set invented by Mr. Holbrook, of Boston, together with extensive additions, by means of which we shall elucidate the principles of Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For the satisfaction of parents and friends, a weekly report of the recitations and deportment of pupils will be made out and sent to them; and as this is regarded as a very important stimulus to effort, we hope parents and friends will take a particular interest in them. The same building will be used for the School as heretofore, and the same arrangements are made for boarding.

G. SPENCER, *Principal.*

September 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Billiary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted: hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of mind and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated those complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 8tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals. (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.